1. Use the two passages below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

Source 1

“Since 1500, Europe had assumed an increasingly prominent position on the global stage, driven by its growing military capacity and the marvels of its Scientific and Industrial Revolutions. By 1900, Europeans, or people with European ancestry, largely controlled the world’s other peoples through their formal empires, their informal influence, or the weight of their numbers. That unique situation provided the foundation for European’s pride, self-confidence, and sense of superiority. Few could have imagined that this ‘proud tower’ of European dominance would lie shattered less than a half century later. The starting point in that unraveling was the First World War.”

Robert W. Strayer and Eric W. Nelson, *Ways of the World: A Global History*, 2016

Source 2

“This colonial period is really the most important in European history, probably world history. It led to the amalgamation of wealth that essentially made Western Europe rulers of the world. We can debate whether the United States is an imperial power, but there’s no debate about Western Europe. They were a hegemonic imperial power that controlled most of the world and amassed incredible wealth from it. They don’t have that position anymore, of course. The United States has the top slot. What are some reasons for this? Well, the Europeans lost their colonial holdings and ran out of land. They could not continually expand as the United States has done over the last 200 years. They didn’t have any more resources because they have been using those resources for generations upon generations. Europe is like a geriatric version of the United States. It ran out of room to grow and is a young buck no longer.”

John Boyer, *The Plaid Avenger’s World: Ninth Edition*, 2017

a) Provide ONE piece of historical evidence (not specifically mentioned in the passage) that would support Strayer and Nelson’s interpretation about the decline of Europe.

b) Provide ONE piece of historical evidence (not specifically mentioned in the passage) that would support Boyer’s interpretation about the decline of Europe.

2. Use the two passages below to answer all parts of the question that follows.

Source 1

“As they poured more and more men into this meat-grinder, governments concluded they had to mobilize every aspect of their societies for the war effort, a practice known as ‘total war.’ War production became too serious a business to be left to the market, so official planning boards took over most decision making in industry, transport, and agriculture. Factories recruited millions of women to make weapons, munitions, and uniforms. Despite frustrating bottlenecks, it turned out that war economies could quickly ratchet up levels of production. This record of success offered an example of government management of national economies that proved appealing afterward, in both war and peace.”

J.R. McNeill and William McNeill, *The Human Web: A Bird’s Eye View of World History*, 2003

Source 2

“In the European cockpit of that conflict, unprecedented casualties, particularly among elite and well-educated groups, and physical destruction, especially in France, led to a widespread disillusionment among intellectuals with their own civilization. The war seemed to mock the Enlightenment values of progress, tolerance, and rationality. Who could believe any longer that the West was superior or that its vaunted science and technology were unquestionably good things? In the most famous novel to emerge from the war, German veteran Erich Maria Remarque’s *All Quiet on the Western Front*, one soldier expressed what many no doubt felt: ‘It must be all lies and of no account when the culture of a thousand years could not prevent this stream of blood being poured out.’”

Robert W. Strayer and Eric W. Nelson, *Ways of the World: A Global History*, 2016

a) Provide ONE piece of historical evidence (not specifically mentioned in the passage) that would support McNeill and McNeill’s interpretation about the impact of World War I.

b) Provide ONE piece of historical evidence (not specifically mentioned in the passage) that would support Strayer and Nelson’s interpretation about the impact of World War I.